REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7.823.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Ine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ITALIAN ORANGES and OLIVE OIL just received by GIOVANNONI and GUERRIERI, 8, Meadow Street.

EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL ENGINEER OPEN to ENGAGEMENT the best of references. Address L.G., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

HAMS, CHEESE & BACON, received per Steamer RINALDO, to be sold cheap—Apply to HUDSON & Co., No. 5, Hummum Street. Terms—Cash.

LOST, from a Carriage between Bandstand and Malabar Hill, a LADY'S BONNET—two shades of green. Any one taking same to Ville de Paris will be rewarded.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cobbin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1874, at 4 P.M.

	March 1874.		March 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	15
„ Ruttanberry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	10	„ Madras	23
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopaulpore	26
„ Beypore	12	„ False Point	27
„ Cochin	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29
„ Alleppi	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

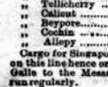
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Fao	1
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	3
„ Linga	24	„ Linga	8
„ Bushire	26	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Koweit	28	„ Muscat	12
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	14
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March, 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,990 Tons, 1,300 H.P. effective, (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta) is intended to be despatched in the first week of April. The accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ		Rs. 300
„ MALTA		„ 400
„ LONDON		„ 500

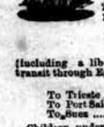
Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th February 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,350 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 28th February, to be followed by the regular Monthly Steamer CALYPSO, 2,354 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-8
To Suez	£26	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. O. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th February 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Without food.
Port Said	33	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14*	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day prior previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 2nd March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.,

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer, to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th March 1874, at 2 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PERIM	3,777 „	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ ..... „ 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Iron-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 26th March.

THE ss. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

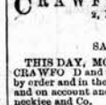
To Liverpool, 1st Class ..... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6
Dhurumtur	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Alibaugh	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	6	0
Rewdunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. VESPASIAN, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain s. s. Vespasian.

Bombay, 26th February 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, at the Old Secretariat Buildings, Fort.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Collector of Bombay to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Old Secretar at a quantity of Office Furniture, the same comprises, Blackwood and Teakwood Record Presses, Chests, Tables, Chairs, Shelves, Benches, an Iron Safe, and Sundry Articles, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF KIRKLEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, and by order and in the presence of Messrs. Vurdman Poonsey and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manekjee and Co.

71 Candies Kirklee Cotton about 444 Dhoorus (part of 101 candies mentioned in the agreement, 30 candies having been taken delivery of) of which 19 Dhoorus have been selected and stamped by Messrs. Framjee, Sealy and Co., and the remaining 426 by Messrs. Cursetjee Jamsetjee Bottlejoye and, Charles H. Taylor.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd March at 3 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Acting Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway, and on account and at the risk of the Owner Premjee Nundoo,

A QUANTITY OF STONE now lying on the Company's property at Byculla.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

PATENT SELF-SUPPORTING PORTFOLIO.

The great advantage in this invention consists in the combination of the Portfolio with the Stand, which renders it exceedingly portable and compact; when closed it will stand against the wall within a space of from six to eight inches.

They are made in handsome French-polished Oak, the front supports being of brass. The Portfolios are strongly half-bound, with inside and outside flaps.

Price complete, Rs. 80 Nett Cash.

Size of Folio 32 by 22 inches.

French-polished extra finished Stand without Folio, Rs. 70.

PATENT ELEVATING or DEPRESSING ARTIST'S EASEL, of French-polished Oak, with Spring Catch to raise or lower the Picture at pleasure.

Nett Cash, Rs. 35.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hote, so well-known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some HOUSES to LET, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 60 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and 4th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—During the absence of the Undersigned from Bombay, all Communications should be addressed and Premiums paid to Messrs. FELLY & Co., the Agents of the Company.

By Order,
C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

FOR SALE, a new London-pattern Victoria PHAETON, with head and driving seat, folding seat to forepart, Pole, Shafts, Lamps, and Whip, by Vesey of Bath, painted lake and lined blue morocco, built to order, and not now required by Owner. May be seen at DADABHOY BOMONJEE'S, 330, Girgaum, Breach Candy Road.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on THURSDAY, the 19th March 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 28th instant, until THURSDAY the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th February 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act XIX. of 1857 and of Act X. of 1866, and of the Bombay Commercial Association, Limited, in Liquidation.

LUCKMIDASS KHIMJEE and HENRY EUSTACE BRIGHT } Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be held on the 6th day of May 1874, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Wallace & Co., Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, for the purpose of considering the Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up of the abovenamed Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of. And in case the Meeting shall be of opinion that the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up for the purpose, also of passing a Resolution to that effect.—Dated this 28th day of February 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

A Supply of this very valuable Mineral Water has reached us from the Springs. It is a remedy which is now freely used in medical practice, and prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and it is especially adapted for such complaints in this country. Its effect is gentle and gradual, and it neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual business.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED A FRESH STOCK OF

TOBACCOS,

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins	Rs. 4	0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE ditto ditto	„ 5	0 „
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto	„ 5	0 „

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins	Rs. 3	0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE	„ 3	8 „
LATAKIA	„ 3	8 „
IMPERIAL MIXTURE	„ 3	8 „

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

In ¼ and ½ lb. Tins Rs. 4 per lb.

HIGNETT BROTHERS & CO.'S

SMOKING MIXTURE, in ¼ and ½ lb. Barrels ... Rs. 3 0 per lb.

AMERICAN TOBACCO, OF THE FINEST BRAND.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb. Rs.	3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	„ „	2 8
CAVENDISH	„ „	1 8

CIGAR AND CHEROOT CASES.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM VIENNA.

BRIARWOOD PIPES, OF ASSORTED PATTERNS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLAY PIPES.

J. NEUBERG.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., which comes into force from to-day, and several other lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. ; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller ; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

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The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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The Bombay Price Current contains—
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Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

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MILLION PRICES! MILLION PRICES!

POSITIVELY LAST THREE DAYS.

OF

BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

Previous to his departure for Singapore by the P. and O. Mail on March 7th,

TO-DAY, will give his ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE on the High Rope.

Doors open at 4 P.M. Performance to commence at 5 P.M., precisely.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES AS FOLLOWS :

First Class Rs. 2 ; Second Class Re. 1 ; Third Class Promenade Eight Annas.

Children under ten years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

THE NEW VICTORIA PRESS COMPANY OF MADRAS, Limited, (In Liquidation).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this COMPANY, at Rs. 60 (SIXTY) per SHARE, will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, in Sassoon Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd March 1874, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

GOKALDAS JAGMOHANDAS,
Bombay, 28th February 1874. Liquidator.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, from 1st April 1874, the well-known large and commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE (BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT).—The RIGHT of GRAZING within the limits of the ESPLANADE at TANNA will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 14th March 1874, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER of Tanna.

For Rules and information apply at the above-named Office.

By Order,
L. R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N.K.

P. W. Department, Tanna, 21st February 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, (in Liquidation,) will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March 1874, at 3 P.M. to receive the Report and Accounts of the Liquidators and to pass Resolutions with reference to a Final Distribution of Assets and the Dissolution of the Company.

By Order of the Liquidators,
PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th February 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—No. 51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Sneaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Sneaton, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sneaton,

Bombay, January, 1874.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at our OFFICE, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th March 1874, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

To receive the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1873.

2. To declare a Dividend for the last half-year.

3. To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and for his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 19th February 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 1st to 5th MARCH 1874 (both days inclusive).

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP,

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management :

COLONEL HACKETT.	COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS.	CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moulali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.
Second horse one-quarter.
Third horse one tw. lfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Ticke s received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,
Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.
Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoe.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says : "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

'The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life.'"

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says : "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature : it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says : "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d

The *Bookseller* says :—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

EXCHANGE on London still continues weak, the advices from Calcutta quoting very low rates there, coupled with the amount of specie to hand; and further shipments advised point to still lower price here, but as yet the rates for forward business are hardly altered.

Government Securities are firm and in better demand.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 3/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11 1/16d. to ¼d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98
Do, demand 99½ to 99¼
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand per
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107¼ to ¾
Four & half per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	102½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	113
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandize	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 190
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 221½
Bar Silver	,, 106½
Gold Leo	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold ,, 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

DULL on account of the Moharrum, but rates both by sail and steamer are firmly maintained.

London	Cotton	No ship
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 18s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 16s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 16s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY.

MARKET closed on account of the Mahomedan holiday.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rupees	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	(a)
32,000	1,000	all	71 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
15,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	737½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	272½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	125½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
16,000	250	all	12½ do.	Oriental Bank	426

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	430	215·0·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	430	109·12·9	do.	Do. New 430 Shares	126
.....	430	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	4100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	4100	125·0·1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land C	1,335
5,000	100	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	1,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,350	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
800	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,840
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,325
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,730
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,285
1,800	1,000	all	75 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,350
900	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
800	2,500	a l	150p.a	Oriental	3,775
600	2,500	400	200p.a	Royal	2,300
800	1,000	all	...	Scorderdas Spinning	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,250	160 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,400
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Aler ...dra Press Co	700
160	12,000	1,000	100 p.a	Apollo Press Co	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.a	Bombay Press Co	800
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 pa	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
600	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,900
300	9,000	all	250 pa.	East India Press Co	2,300
300	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co	4,200
400	2,000	1,800	75 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co	370
200	1,000	all	70 pa	French Press Co	625
350	5,000	1,462	75 pa	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	550
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 pa	Princeof Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	1,000
400	500	250	125 pa	Scinde Press Co	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
120	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	250	all	40 pa	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	125p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	45p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	6
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	12 pa.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	28
	500	all	45 pa.	Treacher & Co	405
	250	all	40 pa.	Vlegas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	240	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE Market on Saturday closed steady without any quotable alteration in prices. There continues an active demand for districts, and prices in the bazaar are well maintained. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	at	Rs. 3	14 0
1,500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½	,, at	,, 5	2 0
500	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 7	,, at	,, 4	6 0
750	,, ,, ,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 8	,, at	,, 5	2 0
500	,, ,, ,, (fine)	45 ,, 39 ,, 9	,, at	,, 6	0 0
800	,, Blue Orange & W.	24 ,, 28 ,,	at	,, 4	2 0
1,500	,, Turkey Red Mulls	40 ,, 20 ,,	at	,, 3	8 6

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's of Friday evening reports the Liverpool Market as closing quiet but unchanged, with Surats quiet but steady. Sales of the day are 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are allotted to Surats, and 6? which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. The doubtful quotation—5¾d. of Fair Dhollerah—has been confirmed in the above message. Without giving any alteration in other kinds, Hingunghaut continues to fetch 6¾d. per lb., Broach 6¼d., Oomrawuttee 5½ lbs., Mid Uplands 16 cents, and Orleans 8 3/16d. Arrivals at U. S. ports amount to 13,000 bales, and those at Liverpool to 8,000. Piece Goods are quiet but unchanged. 32 inch 7 lbs. Shirtings are quoted at 7s. 4¼d. per piece, 8½ lbs. at 8s.10½d., 3 lbs. Madapollams 3s. 4¼d., and 40s Mule at 1s. 10¾d. per lb. Coffee is dull and drooping, but prices show no material change. Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed are respectively quoted at 63s. 6d., and 57s. per quarter. In the prices of Oil there has been no important change.

Our Calcutta telegram is dated the 27th, when Piece Goods were quiet but unchanged: 7 lbs. Shirtings stood at Rs. 4-11 per piece, 8½ lbs. at Rs. 5-8, and 3 lbs. Madapollams at Rs. 2. Sterling exchange has undergone a further decline of 1-16d., 6 months' sight Bank Bills being quoted at 1s. 10 15/16d. to ¾. Credits at 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d., and Documents at 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11 3/16d. Four per cent. Government Paper has advanced to Rs. 102½, Fours and a Half to Rs. 103½, and Fives and half to Rs. 107½, being a rise of ¼ to ½ per cent. The Cotton Market here closed on Saturday quiet with very little doing. The following are our closing rates :—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs. 181-183
,, Akote	,, 186-187
,, Broach M. G.	,, 185-188
,, Hingunghaut	,, 203-205
,, Dholleran (April delivery)	,, 172-173
Old Dhollera	,, 140-150
,, Sawginned	,, 165-170
,, Vingoria	,, 150-155

The undermentioned purchases, which amount to about 600 candies, are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

25	candies New Bhownuggur	at	Rs.	174
100	,, ,, Verawul	at	,,	183-97
100	,, ,, Barsee (W.S.)	at	,,	163
100	,, ,, Khandeish (,,)	at	,,	159
50	,, ,, ,,	at	,,	161½
50	,, ,, ,,	at	,,	160
50	,, ,, ,,	at	,,	160
25	,, ,, ,,	at	,,	161
25	,, ,, Broach M. G.	at	,,	188
50	,, ,, Taizpore F. P. B.	at	,,	175

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 14th February

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	214 15 7	93
Goods	2,474 2 3	274
Electric Telegraph	30 0 0	16
Total	2,719 1 10	Total 383

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	H. M. S. Magpie	Doughty	Trincomalee.
	Glasgow	Lloyer	Moulmain, Jan. 21.
28	Ardgowan	Kerr	Calcutta, Jan. 30.
	Kingston (s)	Chittam	Aden.
Mar 1	Gladys (s)	Bardo	Tyne.
	Arthur (s)	Mitche l	Liverpool, Jan. 24,

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Prince Leopold	Moore	Rangoon.
	Prince Victor	Baillie	Rangoon?
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar.
	Aretusa (s)	Locovich	Trieste, &c.
	Boadecia (s)	Anderson	Akyab.
Mar 1	Asia (s)	Lingi	Genoa, &c.

The ship Schah Jehan, Freebody, to Calcutta via Cannanore, obtained her port clearance, on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
23 Mongolia (s) ..... Coleman ..... Southampton, Jan. 15.
25 Almora (s) ..... McCallam ..... Rangoon, Feb 21.
Fitzpatrick (s) ..... Burke ..... Rangoon, Feb 21.
United Service (s) ..... Strahlenraff ..... Rangoon, Feb 21.
St Hilda ..... Kennedy ..... Bombay, Jan 21.
Bengal ..... Code ..... Liverpool, Nov 18.

Feb. DEPARTURES.

23 Steamers Himalya and Livorno, Ships Chanticleer and C N.
25 Steamers Java, Emblehope, Pearl and a Steamer (shewed L H W C) Ships Riversdale, Atalanta and Broadalbane. Barques William Monson and Natal Star, Schooner Se Queen.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
25 Hindoo (s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timor (s) 2 cases cutlery, Eabhoy Tyebally.
Boadecia (s) 50 barrels pork, and 20 packages beef, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.; 36 cases wine, Joseph Soares; 150 barrels roll sulphur, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Duna (s) 25 casks pale ale, Merwanjee & Co.
Ava (s) 4 casks claret, J. Neuberg; 10 cases yellow metal, Vithul Jadowjee; 25 barrels tar, Esmaljee Moosajee; 2 casks vinegar and 6 cases rum, D. A. Pinto.
Zambesi (s) 1 case varnish, R. L. Southern & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia (s) 5 cases provisions, Hormusjee Pestonjee and Sons; 25 casks claret, Mannekjee Jemsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Amyone, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Thunderbolt, 316 cwts. galls, Sbamjee Narronjee.
Accrington, 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Soondersdas Mooljee.
Norah Greame, 125 cwts. bones, Edward Bates & Co.
Dreadnought, 125 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha.
Bean Uamah, 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Plora, 125 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha; 46 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.
Neera (s) 21 cases hingda, Ebram Kassom; 3 bales cotton, Robertson Brothers; 100 bales cotton, G. Tippet & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
European (s) 3,200 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Benton, 600 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Malwa (s) 201 bales wool, Nurree Khuttow.
Trent (s), 202 pieces E. teeth, Morarjee Dyal.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan (s) 760 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Lombardy (s) 152 pieces E. teeth, H. Thavor & Co.
Indian Empire, 200 bundles galls, C. Runchordass.

FOR HAVRE.

Marlborough, 1,000 bags linseed, Veerjee Purseturn & Co.; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lombardy (s) 1 bag coffee, P. & O. Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Aretusa (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Royal Standard (s) 100 bales cotton, Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia & Co.
Calypso (s) 64 packages coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.; 150 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.; 50 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lombardy (s) 75 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Neera (s) 120 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Eagle, 1,300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Indian Empire, 300 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cashmere (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy (s) 200 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.
Calypso (s) 150 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 26.

VanHeythuysen, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 27.

Elliot, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.
Norie, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.
Drury, Lieutenant, Madras Sappers and Miners, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.

FEBRUARY 28.

Wilkinson, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 27.

Proudfoot, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment Nantive Infantry, on duty, to Patna.

FEBRUARY 28.

Bruce, Captain, Bengal Infantry, to join, to Allahabad.
Thompson, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 12th Regiment, to join, to Feerozpore.
Bruce, Captain, Bengal 6th Infantry, to join, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Polak, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Cawnpore.
Mathew, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Veterinary Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Rayment, Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Veterinary Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Briscoe, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 8th Regiment, to join, to Chakrata.

MARCH 1st.

Clay, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Pears, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 70th Regiment, to join, to Ramchundee.
Elliot, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Norie, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Campbell, Captain, Madras 31st Regiment Native Infantry, on sick leave, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette N.-W. Provinces*, Febuary 28.)

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr E Foster, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Cawnpore, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Fe...lapore, during the absence on leave of Mr S A Campbell, or until further orders.

Mr R Quin, Extra Asst Comr, Gurhwal, to officiate as Asst Supt, Teral, during the absence on furlough of Mr Kilvert, or till further orders.

Mr C H Roberts to officiate as Extra Asst Comr, Jhansie Division, during the absence on deputation of Mr W H Tucker, or till, further orders.

Surgn-Maj J H Robothham, H M's 83rd Foot, to the civil medical charge of Jhansie, with effect from the 23rd Dec 1873.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr E A J Wallace, Offg Asst Supt of Police, from Lullutpore to Mutteo.

Mr W H Tucker, Extra Asst Comr, Jhansie, to Gurhwal, during the absence on deputation of Mr R Quin, or until further orders.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, February 25.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Alfred Wallis Paul, c s, Actg Asst Comr, is transferred from the Darjeeling District to the Patna Division.

Mr William Humphrey Page, Actg Asst Comr, Maunbhoom, is transferred to Darjeeling.

Mr Charles Frederick Manson, Extra Asst Comr of Fallacotta, is transferred to Purneah for duty connected with the famine operations there.

Mr E McL Smith is appointed to be a Sub-Depy Collr of the first grade in Nuddea, but to continue to be employed until further orders as a temporary Depy Mag and Depy Collr in Bhaugulpore.

Mr Reginald Porch, Actg Joint-Mag and Dy Collr, first grade, Patna, is transferred to Rungpore.

The orders of the 14th Feby, placing the services of Mr James Cruickshank Geddes, c s, on special duty, at the disposal of the Comr of Patna, are cancelled.

Mr Herbert Hankey is appointed to exercise the powers of an Additional Comr in the Bhaugulpore Division in addition to his duties of Inspr of Transport.

Mr Charles Theophilus Metcalfe is appointed to be an Additional Comr in the Patna Division.

Mr William James Herschel is appointed to act as Comr of Revenue and Circuit of the Cooch Behar Division.

Mr Charles Randall Marindin, Asst Mag and Collr, Shahabad, is transferred for employment on relief work in North Tirhoot.

Mr William Benson Maxwell, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Julpigoree, is vested with the powers of an Extra Asst Comr.

Mr John Tweedie, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, first grade is posted to the District of Dinagepore for employment on relief work.

Mr Richard Augustus D'Oyly Birnell, Asst Supt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 3rd Feb 1874.

The services of the Revd G F Popham Blyth, Chaplain of Barrackpore, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces with effect from the 1st March 1874.

The services of Mr A J H me, Depy Conservator of Forests, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, with effect from the 3rd Feb 1874.

Captain C W Losack, Depy Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the Cooch Behar Division, and is placed in charge of the Office of Forest Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the 19th Feb 1874.

Mr J S Gamble, Asst Conservator of Forests, is placed in charge of the Cooch Behar Division, with effect from the 6th Feb 1874.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen, now employed in connection with relief operations in the districts of Behar, are appointed to be Special Magistrates and are vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class :—

Capt Robert Henry Francis Rennick, s s c.
Maj Charles Adolphus de Rantzow, s s c.

Capt Rennick, who is stationed at Chumpta Ghat, will exercise these powers in the Tirhoot and Monghyr districts within a radius of five miles from that place, but on the north side of the Ganges only. Major de Rantzow will exercise his powers in Tirhoot only, also on the north side of the Ganges within a radius of five miles of Bunker Ghat, where he is stationed.

Mr Robert Douglas Hare, Extra Asst Comr, Maunbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class.

Mr William Benson Maxwell, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Julpigoree, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the Third Class.

Mr John Tweedie, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, who has under separate orders of this date been posted to Dinagepore, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the First Class.

Mr G J B T Dalton, Asst Mag and Collr, Thirhoot, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAYS.

Mr G Pothecary, Ex Engr, Second Grade, Asst Secy in this Dept, is appointed to officiate as a Supg Engr, Third Grade, and placed in special charge of all works undertaken for relief purposes in the portion of the Patna Division lying north of the River Ganges, comprising the Districts of Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparan, and which are at present under the charge of the Supg Engr of the Gunduck Embankment Circle.

Mr A Monies, Asst Engr Third Grade, to the Karamnasa Division, which he joined on the afternoon of the 10th Feb 1874.

Lieut J W Ottley, R E, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, to be Asst to the Chief Engr, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, Bengal. Lieut Ottley assumed charge of his duties on the 3rd Feb 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After.
United Kingdom	Mar. 2	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	... 11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian	,, 7	... 4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 10	... 4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	... 5-30 P.M.	... 6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 6 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pics.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—
7 P.M.
Monday ..... Mar. 2.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—
4 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Mar. 10

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday ..... Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... April 13	Monday ..... March 23.
,, ... May 11	,, ... April 20.
	..... May 18.

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—
Friday ..... †Mar. 6 Friday ..... March 13.

† Persian Gulf steamer.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
Weekly London Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip.
The New Parliament.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Statesman*.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *

on board to render assistance. It would appear that the deceased after this had a severe attack of bronchitis, accompanied by rheumatic fever, to which he succumbed. Captain Maiden was highly respected in the Department to which he belonged, and will be favourably remembered by all who had any occasion to meet him.

One can imagine, a contemporary remarks, what a serious evil a drought must be within the confines of Rajpootana—wherever, as in Bickaneer, well-water happens to be extremely difficult of access. At the last Marwar village on the way to Bickaneer, the depths of the wells are about 120 feet. Ten miles away, and at the first village in the first-named district, the depth increases to 400 feet! Raising water out of them must be almost as formidable a task as the process of digging, during which the solitary workman has to be hauled up before each ascent of a basketful of rubbish. This precaution is adopted, because the fall of a single pebble from such an enormous height might kill him.

THE *Delhi Gazette* is informed by a correspondent at Delhi of a lamentable loss of life in that city on the 23rd ultimo. Certain Hindoos, while celebrating the funeral obsequies of a relative, resolved upon distributing alms. The intention is, doubtless, to give *alms* to the really needy, but such occasions are taken advantage of by the unruly spirits of the city to go in strongly for indiscriminate *loot*. Assembled in a compound on this occasion to the number of some thousands, they rushed upon the money bags, and the death of a large number of the weaker was the result. Seventeen women, ten children and a man had the life crushed out of them on the spot; and several others of both sexes and all ages were conveyed to hospital more or less injured—some probably to die.

THE *Madras Times* fears that the Madras Presidency is not to escape the ordeal through which Bengal is now passing. The cries of want and scarcity in the southern districts are daily increasing, and the accounts received from correspondents regarding the prospects in those parts are by no means reassuring. Our contemporary attributes the scarcity which is now felt to the enterprising activity of the grain merchants, and says that the exportation of grain from Tanjore and Trichinopoly has, this year, been carried on to a greater extent than has ever been known. This is owing to the fact that Ceylon has been hitherto dependent solely on Bengal for its supply of rice; which source of supply being crippled accounts for the extensive exports from the southern districts.

THE *Madras Mail* remarks that in appointing Mr. Barclay, Editor of the *Englishman*, a Fellow of the Calcutta University, Lord Northbrook has recognised in a graceful and becoming manner the influence of the Indian Press as an educator of the people of India. Indian Governors are rather apt to forget how much they owe to newspapers for circulating information regarding the acts of Government, and thus, in point of fact, educating the mass of the people in what most concerns their interests. And yet the Press willingly renders this service without any "grants-in-aid" from Government, even to the extent of Post Office or Commissariat advertisements! Instead of the services of the Press being frankly acknowledged, it is far oftener the case that Governors of the mental calibre of Sir P. Wodehouse, or of the temper of Lord Ettrick, will openly carp at "unfair criticisms," or treat those who humbly endeavour to make the Press a thing of usefulness with undisguised hostility.

THE Maharajah of Burdwan who had already subscribed most munificently to the Famine Relief Fund has organized a relief department in his own Raj with centres in Burdwan, Culna, and Chinsurah. His Highness has issued orders for the purchase and importation of rice, and has authorized the following methods of relief. Food will be distributed gratuitously to old and infirm men and women, and to children; able bodied persons asking relief are to give their labour in return, and all so applying are to be employed; lastly, in order to keep skilled workmen off the relief works employment is to be found for them in their own trades. The thanks of the Lieutenant Governor have been conveyed to the Maharajah for this fresh instance of his liberality to the poor and suffering, and His Honour remarks that he felt sure that he was warranted in informing the Government of India, as he did a few weeks back, that, in Burdwan, having the Maharajah to rely upon was a great consolation under the present circumstances of that district.

THE following are the latest reports of the state of the crops in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces:—Ghazeepore—Prices a little lower. Distress decreasing. Nine out of nineteen relief works closed. Charitable relief at head-quarters and tehseels. Benares—No change. Crops beginning to ripen. Good prospect of average outturn. No signs of increasing distress. Applicants for labour few. Mirzapore—Much good from late rain in the south. Distress not extending. Imports rather greater. Goruckpore—Grain, except rice, somewhat cheaper, owing to imports from Oudh and near prospect of harvest. Benefit from rain greater than at first thought. Damage to urhur in north over-estimated. Relief works still largely attended; and charitable relief at Goruckpore is about 1,200 daily. Bustee—Prices steady. Rubbee ripening fast. Azimgurh—Prices slightly lower. Rubbee generally doing well. Relief works on small scale in Nugra Tehseel. General prospects better. Jounpore—Prices lower, owing to increased imports and approaching harvest—expected in about a fortnight. Some barley already out. No necessity for relief works. General Remarks.—Prospects continue to be more cheerful. Distress expected to be diminished by approaching harvest. Relief works and charity provided where necessary for the destitute.

IT will be in the recollection of our readers that a member of the Allahabad Volunteer corps was tried by court martial a short time since on charges of drunkenness and insubordination. The sentence of the court was that he should "be reprimanded at a general parade, and be suspended from all privileges of a volunteer for three calendar months from date of confirmation of this sentence." The Lieutenant Governor, to whom the sentence had to be submitted for approval, returns the following remarks:—Sentence not confirmed. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to confirm the proceedings of this court-martial, on the ground that the commanding officer's order to the prisoner to make an apology, which order was obeyed, and the apology accepted, acted as a condonation of his offences and as bar to further proceeding. Had the case not been so condoned, His Honour is of opinion that the court should have marked its sense of the very grave offences against discipline of which it convicted the prisoner by awarding the severest sentence in its power, instead of the very inadequate one of reprimand and temporary suspension. His Honour is further of opinion that Ensign Lochner failed to appreciate properly the gravity of the offences committed in his presence by a private under his command, and that it was clearly his duty to have at once ordered the prisoner's immediate arrest. Though, for the reasons above given, the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to confirm these proceedings, yet after a full review of the case, His Honour considers that the facts elicited by the inquiry show that Volunteer Rutland has proved himself unworthy to be a member of the corps, and the interests of discipline render it imperative that acts of such flagrant insubordination should not go unpunished. While therefore regretting the painful nature of the duty imposed upon him, the Lieutenant-Governor feels that he has no alternative but to use the powers vested in him, by Section 7 of the Volunteer Act, and is accordingly pleased to direct that Volunteer Private C. Rutland be removed from the Allahabad Rifle Volunteer Corps. The finding and sentence of the court, with these remarks, to be read to the corps on parade.

MILITARY ITEMS.

COLONEL A. LIGHT, C. B., has assumed charge of the Royal Artillery, in the Peshawur District.

A LARGE number of women and children, and some 400 men of H. M.'s 13th Hussars, arrived at Lucknow on Wednesday from Cawnpore; the second division being due the following day.

HEAD-QUARTERS, and A and B Batteries, 11th Brigade R. A., recently arrived from Europe, reached Allahabad on Friday morning and were to go on by rail, *en route* to Barrackpore, in the evening.

C AND G BATTERIES, 11th Brigade, arrived in Allahabad on Saturday morning, and the former was to proceed the same evening to Dinapore, the latter, *en route* to Nowgong, will move into the R. A. lines, and take over the smooth-bore guns and equipment left by a battery of the 16th Brigade.

A GRAND assault of arms was held on Monday last at the Gymnasium, at Umballa, which developed a rare and truly astonishing combination of science, skill, and agility. The programme consisted of a great variety of exercises, the most remarkable of which were Fencing, Sword *vs.* Bayonet, Lance *vs.* Sword, Bayonet *vs.* Bayonet, Broadswords, Sabre to Rapier, Boxing, Gymnastics on Flying Trapeze, Horizontal Bar, Climbing, Vaulting &c., &c., &c. Most of those engaged approached perfection as nearly as possible in the several exercises, amongst whom might perhaps be particularly mentioned Sergeant-Major Murphy (Chief Instructor and Director of the "Assault"), Sergeants Pinnell, 11th Hussars, and Wright, 51st Regiment (both of whom greatly distinguished themselves indeed). Captain Balderston, 109th, a man of wonderful physique, whose fencing with Lieutenant FitzGerald (whom by the way, he seemingly *pinked* at pleasure, though the latter by no means handled his weapon indifferently), was a beautiful display of skill. Corporal Briggs, 11th Hussars, showed himself master of his weapon in his contest, Sword *vs.* Bayonet, with Sergeant Wright, &c., &c. Perhaps the most exciting encounter, which was watched with eager interest, was the fencing between Adjutant Taylor, 11th Hussars, a noble looking warrior of gigantic stature, and the Chief Instructor (Murphy), two of the most skilled swordsmen in India, or possibly out of it, which developed all the science of the duello in a marked degree, and elicited considerable applause. Sergeant Pinnell, 11th Hussars, in his onset with Corporal York, 5th Lancers, seemed to establish the superiority of the sword over the lance, in single combat at all events. Lovers of the "manly art" were treated to some very pretty practice with the Gloves between Mr. FitzGerald, 11th Regiment, and Corporal Bowers, 109th. We don't pretend to be "up" in the ring, but, in our view, the former seemed to have had rather the worst of it. There were some marvellous feats on the Trapeze and Horizontal Bar, in which the Instructor, Sergeant Wright, Captain Balderston, Sergeant Pinnell, Lieutenant Wheatley and indeed several others whom we unfortunately are unable to particularise, displayed their gymnastic skill. Two clowns, however, must not be forgotten, one of whom especially exhibited some droll antics, and executed no end of hair-breadth and really clever somersaults. Not a single hitch occurred in the whole long and varied programme, which was witnessed throughout with evident pleasure by a tolerably large and fashionable audience, including the General Commanding, who patronised the entertainment. The Chief Inspector of Gymnasia in India was also present. The whole thing reflects infinite credit on its organiser the Chief Instructor, Sergeant Major Murphy, who, we think, might well look for a step in rank beyond his present position. The very fine Band of the Hussars, under its clever master (Smith), played throughout the "Assault."—*Mofussilite.*

THE ABSURD ALARM AT ALIBAUGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will excuse my asking you to insert these few lines in your paper. I was not only amused, but very much taken by surprise when I read the article in the *Times* yesterday evening, styled, "Disturbance at Alibaugh." I do not know what pleasure any sensible person can take in creating alarm and frightening people when there is no necessity for doing so. Allow me, as one who is interested, to say that there is no likelihood of anything worthy the name of a riot or even a scrimmage taking place here. The Mahomedan population here are too few in number and very poor to even attempt any such thing, the whole of this formidable community amounting to about eighty persons, including women and children, the adult males and lads numbering about forty.

Why, Mr. Editor, should the European residents of Alibaug be alarmed? I am confident that the five or six Europeans who are here, with the inspector and the aid of the police, could quell the disturbance should any arise without resorting to the help of fire-arms at all; a few good stout sticks would be quite sufficient to quieten the mob. The so much dreaded Moslems here are a half-starved looking race of men, hardly an able man amongst them, and one European alone could cope with at least six of them. So there is no cause for alarm, and I think the few English residents of Alibaug may rest in peace without having any fears for their heads, which are in no danger of being broken. And fortunately for us there is not *one single Parsee* an inhabitant of this place, or matters might have taken a different turn. It would be a good thing if the heads of districts showed more firmness in their modes of action and did not allow the natives of the country to see the weakness of the ruling power, which I am sorry to say a good many of them in case of emergencies do, making the paramount power a laughing-stock amongst the natives of all sects and creeds.

AN OBSERVER.

Alibaugh, 27th February.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A report is current that the Commissioner of Police has applied for Cavalry to be permanently quartered in Bombay. I presume, should such an application have been made, that the Commissioner not only has tendered his resignation, but has also pointed out the extra expense Government would be placed to keeping up a Cavalry force in Bombay. The extra expense I allude to would be as follows:—Building houses for the men, and sheds or stables for the horses, besides having to pay a very high compensation for dearness of grain and forage monthly for both man and horse. Why I presume the Commissioner must have tendered his resignation, is simply the fact that Cavalry officers of the same length of service as the Commissioner could not be expected by him or Government to be placed at his disposal or under his orders.

I would, through the medium of your paper, suggest that, to prevent Cavalry regiments being reduced by having to furnish a detachment in Bombay, the Presidency Police Force be reorganized, and that, instead of having an officer at its head drawing large allowances, there be one Superintendent and two Assistants (military men) appointed, and the present Commissioner's pay be apportioned off to them. Discharge all in the superior native grades of the present Police Force, as also those who have proved themselves so useless in the riots, and let applications be made to the several District Superintendents and Officers Commanding Native Infantry Regiments for good and able men to fill these places.

Call for Volunteers from the different Cavalry regiments should mounted police be necessary and form them into a troop. Let 25 European constables or more be appointed, and let them be distributed like troop and company officers, giving each constable 50 or 60 men to look after. Let these constables go on duty with these men, inspecting them at odd times during the day and night to see they are alert, etc. With a slight supervision of the kind, mobs such as have collected within the last fortnight could never get together without information being received in time to prevent them.

REFORM.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

THE ADJOURNED RECONCILIATION MEETING OF PARSEES.

THE adjourned meeting of some of the leading members of the Parsee community was held at 10 o'clock on Saturday forenoon at the family house of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in the Fort, for the purpose of receiving the resolutions passed at the reconciliation meeting of the leading members of the Mahomedan community held on Thursday last. Among those present we observed Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the chair), Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Jehangir Merwanjee Pleader, Heerjeebhhy Hormusjee Setna, Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, P. M. Mehta, Hormusjee Dadabhoy Pleader, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, N. M. Wadia, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Shapurjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewala, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Jejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, Kaikhosroo N. Kabrajee, Manockjee Burjorjee Menocherjee, Sorabjee Temooljee Leggatt, Bomanjee Pestonjee, Cowasjee Eduljee Patell, Eduljee Rustomjee, Nanabhoy R. Ranina, Pestonjee Shapurjee, Framjee Bomanjee, Drs. R. C. Bahdurjee, and Framjee Shapurjee, and Dustoors Pesootunjee Byramjee, Jamaspjee Muncherjee, and Sorabjee Rustomjee Moola Ferozo.

It will be remembered that the meeting waited at the same place till about 7 P.M. on Friday in the hope that the resolutions of the Mahomedan meeting would be brought to them as the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo had promised; and the meeting then adjourned until Saturday morning. That day Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who has taken a warm interest in promoting the reconciliation movement, learned, on going to his bungalow, that the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo and some leading Mahomedans had been there in four carriages, but that finding him absent, they went away. Mr. Byramjee accordingly wrote to Mr. Narayen to say he was sorry that he was not at home to receive him and the Mahomedan gentlemen when they called, informing him (Mr. Narayen) at the same time that the Parsee meeting, after waiting for him, had adjourned until 10 P.M. on Saturday. Mr. Byramjee also enquired what had been done about the resolutions of the Mahomedan meeting. In his reply, which was read to the meeting at Sir Jamsetjee's, Mr. Narayen stated that Dr. Blaney had promised on Friday afternoon to procure an authentic copy of the resolutions and to have it sent to Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee; and that he thought the copy had probably been sent, as he (Mr. Narayen) had not had yet received it.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee said that, on Friday last, he was asked to call upon the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo and enquire when he would bring authentic copies of the resolutions of the Mahomedan meeting in order to be laid before the meeting held at Sir Jamsetjee's; that he at once did so; that Mr. Narayen said Dr. Blaney would bring them; and that Dr. Blaney promised to send them before 7 P.M. that day. They were not sent as was promised; and the meeting, after waiting about three hours, adjourned until that (Saturday) morning. The adjournment had been notified in the daily papers; and that must have been a reminder to the gentlemen who undertook to bring the resolutions. The leaders of the Parsee community had done all they could possibly do to receive the overtures for peace from the Mahomedan meeting with pleasure and approbation; and they had ready in type a handbill, to be issued as soon as the resolutions were received, declaring the re-establishment of peace and good feeling between Mahomedans and Parsees. They had left no excuse for any adverse remark being made against them. The meeting had now been waiting more than half an hour, and yet there was no sign of the Mahomedan resolutions coming.

Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama said the Parsees had done everything to meet the wishes of the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo in his endeavours to effect a reconciliation; and, in his opinion, they deserved hearty thanks for coming forward with alacrity in the cause of good order and peace. There was nothing, he felt sure, for which any body could blame them. They had already been waiting a long time, and he suggested that they should now separate.

Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy said the meeting knew the object for which they assembled in that place on Friday afternoon. It was to receive the resolutions of the Mahomedan meeting, of which the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo and Dr. Blaney had undertaken to bring authentic copies with the Cazees' signatures. The resolutions did not come on Friday, and the meeting had to adjourn. That (Saturday) morning they again met at 10 o'clock and had waited more than an hour, and yet there was no sign of the resolutions coming. He must thank the gentlemen present, in the name of the chairman, for their attendance; and he thought they might separate without wasting further time.

Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama remarked that, for the information of those who were absent from prior meetings held in that place, it should be stated that, from the very beginning, Mr. Narayen had been told what he had to do in the matter of the resolutions. He was asked to get authentic copies of the resolutions, and he had readily promised to get them signed, not only by the two Cazees, but also by five or six other influential Mahomedan gentlemen.

The meeting then separated.

About 3 P.M. on Saturday Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy received the following letters and enclosure:—

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

To Sett Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

Dear Sir,—We deem it our duty to inform you that we have sent on to the Cazees Abdool Latiff and Hoosein Moorghay a copy of the resolutions passed by the public meeting of the Mahomedans on Thursday last for their signature. The document has not yet been returned; and when received will be immediately forwarded either to you or Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. At the same time we beg to observe that as these resolutions were passed at a duly constituted meeting at which the Press was represented, and as the resolutions have been published in their integrity, we can scarcely see the necessity for placing a formal copy before the meeting which you are about to call. If, however, you think that you cannot proceed without some official intimation, we beg to enclose a copy of the resolutions signed by ourselves, as that meeting was convened, as you know, at our request. We may as well mention that we are now sending out copy of these resolutions to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.—We are, &c.,

NARAYEN VASUDEO.
THOMAS BLANEY.

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

To the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

Hon'ble Sir,—According to our promise made to you on Thursday evening last we sent on to Cazees Abdool Latiff and Hoosein Moorghay a copy of the resolutions passed by the meeting of the Mahomedans on that day for their signatures. The document has not yet been returned, and when received will be immediately forwarded to you. At the same time we beg to observe that as these resolutions were passed at a duly constituted public meeting at which the press was represented, and as the resolutions have been published in their integrity, we can scarcely see the necessity for placing a formal copy before the meeting which you are about to call. If, however, you think you cannot proceed without some official intimation, we beg to enclose a copy of the resolutions signed by ourselves, as that meeting was convened at your request.—We are, &c.,

NARAYEN VASUDEO.
THOMAS BLANEY.

Resolutions passed at a public meeting of Mahomedan gentlemen at Byculla on the 26th Feb. 1874:—

1. That this meeting regrets the disgraceful and riotous conduct of certain Mahomedans on Friday the 13th February 1874, and earnestly desires that the friendly feeling which has hitherto existed between the Mahomedan and Parsee communities should be re-established.

2. That this meeting is happy to find that the mediation of the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo has elicited reciprocal feelings of amity and good-will from the leaders of the Parsee community, and it hereby pledges itself to take all steps necessary for the purpose of cultivating such good feeling between the Parsee and Mahomedan communities.

(True copy.)

NARAYEN VASUDEO.
THOMAS BLANEY.

The following correspondence has also taken place:—

Mazagon Castle, 28th February 1874.

The Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeo, and Dr. Thomas Blaney.

Dear Sirs,—Your letter of to-day reached me at 2-40 P.M. The Parsee gentlemen as you must have seen from the appointment in the news papers met at 10 A.M., and after waiting for one hour for the promised copy of the resolutions the meeting broke up at 11 o'clock. You have not explained why the Cazees as the representatives of the Mahomedan community who were present at the meeting, have so long delayed sending us the document with their signatures. Without receiving the document signed by some members of the Mahomedan community holding a recognized position among the people, I hope you will agree with the leading members of the Parsees in thinking that they could not proceed in the matter.

I shall, however, be very glad to have the resolutions when returned to you signed as arranged.—I remain, &c.,

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of this date reached us at 8 P.M.

It appears from that letter that the Parsee gentlemen who are associated with you are unable to recognise us in regard to the resolutions passed at the public meeting of Mahomedans held on Thursday last. It is therefore out of our power to do more than refer you to "the members of the Mahomedan community holding a recognised position among the people." Should the Cazees in the interval favour us with the document you require it will afford us much pleasure to send it on to you without loss of time.—We are, &c.,

NARAYEN VASUDEO.
THOMAS BLANEY.

We are at a loss to understand why the Cazees have not yet affixed there signatures to the documents. Perhaps they thought it unnecessary to do so, as the resolutions were carried unanimously and with acclamation by the Mahomedans, and might therefore be considered to be formal and valid.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at two rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE, containing the latest alterations in the time tables of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, which comes into force from to-day, and several other lines of railways, is now ready, and can be had at this office and at the several Agencies.

PRISONERS IN THE POLICE COURTS.—Nearly 25,000 persons were before the Police Courts last year for various offences.

VAGRANCY ACT.—During the past year 236 vagrants were sent to the Government workhouse under the Vagrancy Act.

BIGAMY.—A Hindoo woman was sentenced the other day at Kaira to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, on the above charge.

THE HON. MR. TUCKER.—We learn that the Hon. Mr. Tucker, senior member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor, retires from the service from 6th April next.

BITTEN BY A SNAKE.—A Maratha woman named Toolsee was bitten by a snake at Lower Colaba on Friday. She was immediately attended by the doctor of the Colaba Depôt, and is now reported to be recovering from its effects.

THE THAKORE OF WUDWAN.—A correspondent writes that the Thakore of Wudwan has arrived at Rajcote to confer with the Political Agent with reference to the dispute that has lately arisen between himself and his Karbharee Narronjee.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Bains, Acting Educational Inspector, Northern Division, shortly proceeds to England on sick leave, and it is believed that Mr. Mohunlal Runchordas, Deputy Educational Inspector, will take up the charge temporarily till the return of Dr. Bühler from leave.

THE AHMEDABAD FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—The shareholders of the above Association, against whom a call of four rupees has been made, have laid several charges against the liquidators, before Mr. Newnham, the District Judge. A number of witnesses were examined, and the Judge has reserved his decision.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday a Hindoo labourer named Runchore, whilst painting an outside window of a house near the Two Tanks, fell off on to the road, a height of about twenty-five feet, and sustained serious injuries, the scaffolding on which he was sitting having given way. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

BURGLARY.—A man named Toolaram Mohun, residing in Falkland Road, reported to the police on Saturday morning, that on the previous night, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, his room was entered during his absence by some person, the lock being wrenched off the door; two boxes, which were in the room, were forced open, and their contents, consisting of Rs. 100 in cash, two currency notes for Rs. 20 each, and one note for Rs. 10, &c., abstracted. Enquiries are being instituted.

THE C. IN C. AT KURRACHEE.—A review of all the troops in garrison took place on the general parade ground on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, in the presence of Sir Augustus Spencer, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. His Excellency, who arrived here on Tuesday from the Punjaub, under the salute due to his rank, expressed himself in terms of admiration of the manner in which the troops, consisting of H. M.'s 66th and the Belooch Regiment and the Battery of Artillery, went through all their different evolutions. —*Sind News.*

PORT TRUST DELUSION.—The inevitable tendency of the Port Trust now is to strangle trade, and the Trustees are driven every year to some new device for the annihilation of Bombay trade, in the vain attempts to fill their exhausted coffers. Last year there was an estimated deficit of Rs. 73,500; this year the deficit is estimated to reach Rs. 1,62,516-6-9. The Trust is getting an inch or two deeper into the mud every year, and at the present rate its complete swamping seems unavoidable. All these present and future troubles have been caused by the one great fault,—really it was almost a crime,— the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate. The happy position which the Port Trust might occupy is abundantly shown in the statement by the Chairman that the Port dues on shipping, amounting to Rs. 1,40,000, "already provide for all the expenditure on the conservancy and lighting of the harbour and leave a balance of about Rs. 40,000, which goes to meet the interest on the Port Trust debt." The inference that can alone be drawn from this fact is that but for that Elphinstone purchase Bombay Harbour might be the cheapest harbour for any ship to enter, as it certainly is one of the finest.—*Argus.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. DECCAN, Captain W. Soames, R. N. R., will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs West and two children
Mrs Vere Webb
Mrs Govan and seven children
Colonel A C Plowden
Mr M Walker
Mrs James Henry and infant
Mr C Marquarat
Mr Edward Nihl
Mr T W Carr
Mrs and Miss Szczepanski and four children
Miss Cautly and two children
Mrs Oliphant and three children
Mr S Fitze
Mrs G Banyard, and child
Mrs James
Mr and Mrs Thomas and infant
Mr E S Eden
Mrs G L Thomson
Mrs Parker and two infants
Mrs J G Robertson
Mr M Rigg
Mrs Burgess
Mr Weir
Mr Wyn and two infants
Mr Preston
Mr Seche
Mrs Eldrid and two children
Captain W Douglas
Rev E N Dickinson
Mr Henry Bagnall
Apothecary Hemming
Surgeon Major W S Murray

FOR BRINDISI.

Colonel and Mrs Cripps and child
Mr J T Rutherford
Mon W Hondstone
Mr J Ed Tidd
Mr John Hall
Mr and Mrs W Duncan and infant
Mr James Murdock
Mr Charles Keiser
Mr A Wilson
Mr T Morgan
Mr S Morgan
Mr J S Taylor
Mr C Peile
Mr L Strange
Mr F Kilvert
Mr and Mrs John Mitchell and four children
Mr Viets
Mr Jeffreys
Dr and Mrs Row
Three Misses Rowe
Mr F Rows
Mr F W Stokes
Mr Spencer Wilson

FOR VENICE.

Captain H W King
Mr and Mrs Stewart
Mrs G F McLeod
Mr Frank Whitney
Mr Charles Whitney
Mr and Mrs E A Thurburn
Captain W C Anderston
Mr and Mrs Johnson Smith
Mr D G F Tilton
Lord and Lady Inverarie
Mr J B Peile
Mr and Mrs Law, and infant
Mr W Donnell
Mr C Crooke
Mr and Mrs Brodrick

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr de Souza.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Russell Inglis
Dr A A Renton.

FOR ADEN.—Mr M M Clubwalla.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOP SHIP CROCODILE.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOP SHIP CROCODILE, 4,178 tons, Captain S. T. Townsend, will sail to-morrow for England, with 28 officers, 5 ladies and 12 children, 776 men, 74 women and 151 children. The following is the list of officers:—

E-A., R. H. A.—Vet. Surg. Ferris.
2nd Bd. 19th Foot—Quarter Master Hunt.
2nd Bd. 25th Foot—Lieut. Adams.
43rd Foot—Lieut. Williamson.
44th Foot—Captain Foster, Lieut. Irvine, and Lieut. O'Dell.
45th Foot—Captain and Mrs. Hooke.
48th Foot—Captain Kane.
56th Foot—Lieut. Rickett.
66th Foot—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Watson and child, Captain and Mrs. Healy and six children.
76th Foot—Lieut. Logan.
107th Foot—Lieut. Maycock.
108th Foot—Lieut. Dunsford.
109th Foot—Lieut. Cathcart.
Medical Department—Surgeons Jenning, Burford, Randall, Smith, Johnson, Healy, and Canny.
Ordnance Department.—Captain and Mrs. Hazelgrove and five children.
Madras Staff Corps—Lieut. and Mrs. Drury.
Royal Navy—Lieut. Lang, Sub Lieut. Chivallier.
Engineers—Babb and Gyles.

THE FRENCH OPERA COMPANY AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONS. AND MADAME BERGER DE-PLACE, from the Opera Comique and Variétés, Paris, gave their first entertainment at this Theatre on Saturday. The house was not so well filled as the friends of these artistes could desire, but still, when the universal disinclination of Bombay folks to go out after dinner is taken into consideration, we think that the attendance was very fair. The Orchestra was under the direction of Signor Inzoli. It was conducted with the ability which this gentleman always exhibits, and the music was well chosen.

The entertainment began with "Un Coq en Jupon," comic opera in one act, the characters of Jeannette and Pierrot being supported by Madame and Mons. De-Place. To considerable personal attractions, Madame De-Place adds an arch and captivating manner and great histrionic and vocal talent, so that it is no wonder her appearance was a decided success. We must certainly congratulate Madame, too, upon the skill and grace with which she moved upon shoes which had short stilts in lieu of heels. *Certes*, all who affect the shoes of the period should witness Madame De-Place's performance in them and profit by their observation.

The opera was as all such things must be when there is a lady on the one hand and a gentleman on the other. Wooing of course, soft blandishments varied by irritated feelings subdued by more soft blandishments and crowned by an appeal to the higher and nobler nature of man in a way which can never fail to touch it—a woman kneeling. The manner in which the higher and nobler nature is exhibited by Monsieur is indescribable. It must be seen to be appreciated.

The next part of the entertainment consisted of some amusing songs, Monsieur Berger De-Place leading the Orchestra when his wife sang. The last song, "Don't Tickle Me," received a well-deserved encore. Here again we must remark that as Madame was so successful in overcoming the difficulties of the stilt-like shoes, so she was even more successful in dealing with the long and heavy train, which it is, alas! the fashion to wear. The way in which this encumbrance was treated when the fair artiste retired backwards while acknowledging the plaudits of the audience was a sight for gods and men, and a useful lesson to ladies.

The concluding piece was "Sauvons la Caisse," an operette bouffe in one act. Madame De-Place acted the part of Fille de l'Air (Ecuyère) and Mons De-Place that of Cruchinet (Domestique), Trop-Pourri-D'Chic. How Monsieur makes his first entry with a drum and cymbals skilfully played, and then retires to reappear as an officer in a gorgeous uniform and an enormous moustache which he had not previously worn. This looks like deception, and so it is. Madame appears with a delicate riding whip in her hand. There is love-making as usual—*Cela va sans dire.* It is relieved—for love-making is apt to be uninteresting except to the parties concerned—by much cracking of the whip, which in fact is broken by Madame in her nervous agitation. Much capering on the part of Monsieur (pre-unably to testify affection) who finally kneels to Madame. *C'est juste*, for in the first part Madame kneels to him. Now she has her revenge: he kneels to her, which is perfectly *en règle*. Her tenderness is awakened; she coaxes to crack her whip. She caresses the inferior creature who acknowledges the charm of her presence. Her little hand rests lightly on his shoulder—a thrill passes through his frame. By accident—it *must* have been by accident—she gently pulls his moustache. Horror! it falls. Tableau. Indignation of Madame. Dismay of Monsieur. Duett expressive of varied emotions. Exit Monsieur, who re-enters with a drum and cymbals, and the curtain falls. Only to rise again, though, as the actors bow their acknowledgments of enthusiastic applause, while several bouquets are flung upon the stage in testimony of the admiration of the audience.

With the exception, perhaps, that the interval was too long, we think the entertainment perfectly successful, and we heartily wish Monsieur and Madame a prosperous visit to Bombay. We are sure that all who witness their performance will be highly gratified. A pleasant drive to the Theatre; a spirited performance, not too long,—and a pleasant drive home,—is surely a delightful way of passing an evening, to say nothing of the advantage of improving one's French by listening to these talented Parisian artistes.

DEATH RESULTING FROM THE RIOT.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DR. BLANEY, Acting Coroner for the City of Bombay, held an inquest on Saturday morning at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of a Parsee named Jamsetjee Dorabjee Dubash, aged about thirty-one years, who received severe injuries at the serious disturbance at Sonapore on Sunday, the 15th February, and from the effects of which he died at the hospital on the night of Friday last.

DORABJEE EDULJEE said—I am unemployed, and live in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, in the Fort. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Jamsetjee Dorabjee, who was my son, and about thirty-one years of age. He was formerly a dubash, but lately was without employment. On Sunday, the 15th February, at noon, the deceased left home for Dhobie Talao, for the purpose of bringing home his married sister, Ruttonbai. He was then quite well. About an hour afterwards I was informed that the deceased had been wounded in the head by a stone thrown by a Seedee. I at once went to Dhobie Talao and heard that the deceased had been taken to the house of Dr. DeCunha. On going to Dr. DeCunha's house and enquiring for the deceased, I was told that he had been taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. I was going to the hospital in a buggy, when I was informed by Parsees that I would be assaulted by Mahomedans on the way. I therefore returned home. On the following day, Monday, I came to the hospital about 3 P.M., and saw the deceased. He was sensible and said he had been wounded on the forehead. I asked deceased how he had been wounded, and he said that while he was going along the public road for his sister he was wounded on the head by a stone thrown by a Seedee. He did not say whether he could recognize the Seedee who had wounded him. He remained in the hospital until the time of his death, which occurred about 6-30 P. M. yesterday (Friday).

Frederick Austin deposed—I am inspector of police in charge of Dhobie Talao Section. On Sunday, the 15th February, I, in company with other policemen, escorted a Mahomedan funeral procession from Sonapore Lane to the Mahomedan burial ground of Mahomed Ali Rogay. There were between two and three hundred Seedees forming the procession. Having reached the burial place the Seedees conveyed a grave to the south end of the ground, and were assembled round the grave, when some stones were thrown over the wall from Sonapore Lane. I was standing near the grave when the stones were thrown. I went to the wall of the burial ground and saw about 200 Parsees assembled in the street. They were armed with sticks and were throwing stones at the Seedees, who were assembled at the grave. I, along with some sepoys, jumped over the graveyard wall into Sonapore Lane and ordered the Parsees to disperse. At the moment stones began to come into the lane in large numbers and were being thrown by the Seedees, who were in the graveyard. The Parsees were sheltered by the wall of the Sonapore night soil depot. I saw the deceased there amongst the other Parsees. I could recognize him, having known him for three or four years. I did not notice whether he had a stick. He was dressed in a short coat and a skull cap. I saw him throw one or two stones at the Seedees. I went across the lane towards him, and just as I got near him he stooped down to pick a stone, and while doing so his

THE PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON FOR 1873-74.

MR. L. ASHBURNER has forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, extracts from the Reports of the Collectors on the prospects of the season for 1873-74.

AHMEDABAD.—"The monsoon commenced late this season. It did not fairly set in till the beginning of July. The fall of rain since then was steady and opportune, and continued so up to the beginning of September, when it ceased totally. The consequence was that though the kharreef crops did well on the whole, the rice suffered rather seriously, the yield from the latter is expected to be below the average by about 15 to 25 per cent.: moreover, the anticipations on account of the rubbee are not so favourable as they would have been had the latter rains not failed. The price of bajree during the fortnight ending 15th November 1873 was 19·6 standard seers against 18·7 standard seers during the corresponding period of last year. This is a matter for congratulation, considering that the latter was by far the best season since 1862-63. It is feared the cold weather crops will fall short of the average by about 10 to 20 per cent. There was no epidemic of any kind. The public health was all that could be desired, if the fever, which prevails, as a rule in September and October, is cast out of consideration. There was no disease among cattle."

PUNCH MAHALS.—"The monsoon of this year did not commence till the end of June or beginning of July; the sowing of the crops was consequently much retarded. The fall of rain from the beginning of July was fairly steady and favourable for all crops until the beginning of September when it ceased abruptly—since then there has been no rain and most crops have suffered. Rice is reported to have suffered most. Its outturn is estimated at 6 annas in the rupee, and the average out-turn of all the crops is reported to be 10 annas in the rupee.

"It is not improbable that in a few cases it may be found necessary to grant remissions to a small extent.

"The public health has been good throughout the year, but just now the usual October fever is prevailing. Cattle are reported to be free from disease."

KAIRA.—"The season has been below the average. Rain commenced on the 14th of June and continued more or less during that and succeeding month, to the benefit of the earlier field operations. The subsequent falls being insufficient, kodra, bowta (naglee), rice jowari, and pulse have been somewhat affected, and consequently the yield was not more than 13 annas of a rupee in quantity. The rubbee crops will not be good in consequence of rice crops in some of the valuable khari villages in the Mahtur purgunna have suffered very severely in consequence of insufficient rain and the paucity of water in the khari. The loss to the cultivators in that portion of the district will therefore be very heavy.

"The season has been a healthy one, with the exception of fever, which has been very prevalent. Cattle have been reported generally free from any disease."

BROACH.—"The rains were seasonable and in sufficient quantity, and the crops would have turned out as well as last year, but for the want of two or three showers towards the end of the season which diminished the quantity of the yield in the proportion of 2 annas in the rupee.

"Fever prevailed to a great extent, but the general health of the collectorate was otherwise good. The cultivator's prospects are much the same as last year (4. e.) favourable."

SURAT.—"The weather was reported seasonable, in some parts of the eastern talooka a slight want of rain was felt, but on the whole the state of the crops has been satisfactory. The first crop has been removed, and the second is still standing in the southern districts. The cotton crop is fair this season.

"Public health was generally good throughout the district, except in the eastern talooka where the climate is always unhealthy.

"Cattle were free from disease, except in some villages of the Julalpore talooka, where a kind of infectious disease appeared in the months of July and August, and a large number of cattle succumbed to it."

THANA.—"The fall of rain during the monsoon under report although sufficient was unseasonable in most talookas. The khureef crop both halwar (early) and garwar (late) consequently suffered to a slight extent. The yield however on the whole throughout the district was good. The inferior crops such as wuree and naglee, &c., have been very satisfactory.

"Public health was satisfactory. Fever prevailed slightly in the Shapoor and Salsette talookas. Cattle disease appeard in talookas Dhanoo, Shapore, Murbar, Panwell and in the Oomergaum, and Khalapore pettas."

COLABA.—"An average fall of rain occurred at intervals so as to lessen the crops below what they would have been had rain been more regular.

"The public health was good. A few cattle are reported to have died in talooka Mangaon from cattle disease."

NASHIK.—"The rain fall was on the whole satisfactory, though the rains in some parts were deficient.

"The khureef crops in the talookas of Nassick, Sinar, Igatpuri, Dindoree, and Niphar were generally good, but naglee and sawa in the Igatpuri taluka, nagleo in Danji villages of the Dindori talooka, and bajree in the eastern part of the Niphar talooka, suffered slight from the want of rain in August and September. In the remaining talookas the crops were middling. It is also reported that in the talookas of Niphar, Sinar, Malligaum, and Bajlan, considerable loss was, in places, caused to the crops by caterpillars.

"The rubbee crops promise well and are above the average, except in the talookas of Sinar, Sawargaum, Malligaum, and Baglan. In these talookas the crop is only middling. The want of rain in September and October has in places, in these talookas, caused the crops to wither.

"The state of public health was good in every part of the district.

"No cattle disease appeared except in the Dindoree talooka, where it existed for a slight extent. The disease was of a mild type."

KHANDEISH.—Return not received as yet.

2. I annex a statement showing the fall of rain in each talooka during the year. I have requested the Collectors to determine the average rainfall in each talooka for as many years as they have returns, and in their future reports to contrast the average with the actual rainfall. A comparison is now made in some cases with the fall of the preceding year, but this is of little use.

3. [illegible] with regard to the general aspect of the weather that the season of 1873-74 was an average year. The ryot may not rejoice over an abundant harvest, but the earth has returned to him her increase in due course, and he will be able to meet the State demand with regularity and ease.

4. I think that as indicative of the stores of grain, and the prospects of the harvest, the Collectors should give the current prices of bajree, wheat, and rice, and other ordinary food grains used in the district, as compared with the average prices of the preceding five years.

OUR GOVERNORS.

(*Englishman.*)

IT is impossible to compare the careers of the Governors whom Providence, as represented by the Secretary of State, has placed over the minor Presidencies of late, with those of their contemporary Lieutenant-Governors in the Bengal Presidency, without coming to the conclusion that either India is very unfairly treated in the selection of men for the former posts, or that the Indian Civil Service is, after all, a much better field to select from than exists in England. It may, indeed, be doubted whether there has been a single Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the N. W. Provinces, or Bengal, whom the public would willingly have changed for the best of the last four Governors of Bombay and Madras; yet the former category includes men of the calibre of Sir Frederick Halliday, Mr. Edmonstone, and Mr. Davis. We might, perhaps, go further, and search the Colonies for the past six years, without finding an administrator whom we would willingly take in exchange for the most mediocre of our Civilian Lieutenant-Governors.

Bombay, however, would seem to have been exceptionally unfortunate in her last two Governors. As for the gentleman who at present holds the reins at Pareil, when we consider the circumstances of the late riots, and read his convocation speech, we cannot help admiring the patience of our contemporaries on the other side of India. Never, perhaps, was there a case in which the Governor-General, had he possessed the power of summarily superseding a Governor, would have been better justified in exerting it.

The failure of the Governor—it seems almost a mockery to so describe a man who makes no visible attempt to govern, and who whines like a persecuted school boy when he seeks to justify his policy—to exert himself for the preservation of order, while the city was given over to the mob, was in itself disgraceful enough. The speech is infinitely more disgraceful than the failure. We may be using harsh terms, but if they are too harsh, it is because the exhibition made of himself by Sir Phillip Wodehouse is so utterly miserable as to suggest that pity is a sentiment more appropiate to the occasion than indignation.

To begin with, could anything be more wretched than the Governor's declaration that he was anxious for it to be known that he was no way indifferent to the welfare and safety of the city? To that a state of conscience-strickenness must a men in his position have been reduced before he could have been led thus to accuse himself! He "needed some experience of the actual course of these events in order to arrive at a clear understanding of the position of the Government." We can believe it. Sir Philip Wodehouse has plainly had no experience of emergencies; and it had probably never entered his head to consider beforehand what he would do in one. But what should we think of the captain who omitted to take any precautions during a storm, in order to arrive at a clear understanding of the position of his ship? of a general who neglected to return the enemy's fire in order to realise more accurately the position of an army under a shower of shot and shell?

As to Sir Philip Wodehouse's pretended discovery that "there is apparently a general disinclination to take an active part in the operations of the established police of the city," it is really very difficult to understand what he means. How were the public to assist the police? If spontaneously, by individual and unorganised action, all we can say is that such a course would have added to the danger rather than allayed it; would have converted the riot into a general tumult. In thus accusing the public of remissness, Sir Philip Wodehouse condemns himself as plainly as in any part of his speech. If he felt that the aid of the general public was necessary, it was his business to invite it, and to furnish the means of organising it.

Then, what does Sir Philip Wodehouse mean by saying that "there is no power in the Legislature of this Government to provide off-hand full legal powers to do what is necessary on the spot for keeping down such disturbances?" Even were this the case, which it certainly is not, what are we to think of the Governor who proclaims to an excited populace, engaged in riot, plunder, and bloodshed, that he has no power to keep them down?

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

IT is little to say that the native police of an Indian city or station have failed to arrest rioting and to expose themselves to blows. Unfortunately their *physique* and *morale* alike—to be fair to them, their training and their pay—are unequal to anything but the ordinary routine of patrolling sweetened by not unfrequent acts of oppression and numerous bribes. But the Western Province has a Government, and that happened to be in Bombay, within a short drive of the long continued rioting. That Government is the most highly paid, and ought to be the most efficient in India, consisting of a Governor, two Councils, a Commander-in-Chief and a separate army for a population hardly equal to that of Behar, the portion of Bengal now suffering from famine. Not one of the members of that Government seems to have personally attempted to arrest the rioting, even by showing himself in the streets and so far supporting the trembling police. The Bombay Government above all others has hitherto been honourably distinguished by its relations with the heads of the various native communities and sects, but neither Sir P. Wodehouse nor his colleagues even attempted to use their influence with these heads. On the contrary they seem to have encouraged the spirit of partisanship against the Parsees in Mr. Souter, the commissioner of police, and when addressed by that community replied in a tone which the local press pronounce sneering. All the evidence shows that the Parsee book which was objected to was not blameworthy, that even if it was the author consented to its destruction, that in spite of this the lowest Seedee and Arab Musaulmans began the attack and continued it from Friday to Sunday, and that if the Parsees then retaliated in a manner which was as cruel as it was sometimes cowardly, they had the excuse of the previous assaults upon them and of the apparent apathy of Government.

We have never read anything so weal as the Governor's defence of his incompetence from his place as Chancellor of the University. Read this:—

"I am anxious that it should be known that the Government is no way indifferent to the character of the city, is in no way indifferent to the sufferings and losses of life and property which some of the community have sustained. But I confess that I needed some experience of the actual course of these events in order to arrive at a clear understanding as to the position of Government, and as to what were the powers immediately within its reach in dealing with these disturbances. And I say that it finds there is no simple and efficient and practical punishment which can be instantly applied to those creating riots in this city. I say further, that there is no power in the Legislature of this Government to provide, off-hand, full legal powers to do what is necessary on the spot for keeping down such disturbances."

We should like to hear what Mr. Hobhouse has to say to that. The Government of India at least since the Mutiny, rather prides itself—and with justice—on its legislation and summary procedure for keeping the peace. For such an end nothing is better fitted than the detailed provisions of the Codes. If Sir Philip Wodehouse has allowed the city police to become a farce, and has quietly kept to his official residence at Parell during days of rioting, it is not for him to blame the law. We sympathise with his reluctance to call out English troops to overawe native rioters, but he has had to do it at last, and he should have from the first supported with sepoys the police he admires so much. Not only his police but his magisterial machinery for applying the law would seem to be defective, from the necessity his Excellency is under of imploring the one English magistrate in the Island to forego his privilege leave until the rioters of both sects are tried. This miserably mismanaged business, following on the weak attempts at irritating legislation, affords an additional illustration of the danger of allowing jobbing Ministers in England to reward old Colonial officials, as well as poor Peerlings, by such Governments as those of Bombay and Madras.

As to keeping the peace of the city for the future, the *Bombay Gazette* is right. The Island has no Volunteer force like that of Calcutta and Madras. Evidently the fact must henceforth be recognised that Volunteer corps are required in India not merely for defence, against a spirit like that of 'Fifty-seven, but to keep the peace among the rival sects and ruffians in the great cities, where population and wealth are annually growing.—*Friend of India.*

CABOOL.

News from the 26th to 29th December 1873, inclusive.

AN agent of Meer Hakim Khan, Chief of Shiburghan, waited on the Ameer with some horses and other presents to congratulate His Highness on the nomination of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan as his heir-apparent.

The Mullicks of the Suleiman Kheyl tribe being summoned by Ursulla Khan Ghilzai have come to Cabul to give an agreement to the Ameer, accepting the selection of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan as his heir-apparent.

News from the 30th December 1873 to the 1st January 1874, inclusive.

In the case in which the Indri tribe of the Ghuznee territory complained to the Ameer that their Governor, Khodai Nazar Khan, had misappropriated several lakhs of rupees and which was made over to the Sadr-i-Azem for enquiry, Khodai Nazar Khan, in the course of enquiry, questioned the complainants as to how he could misappropriate ten or twelve lakhs of rupees as the annual revenue of their country amounts to one lakh and sixty thousand rupees only. They said that their Mullicks had taken sums of money from them in excess of Government revenue under the pretence of collecting them for him, and he observed under these circumstances they should institute claims against their Mullicks, and that if the latter will bring charges against him he will clear himself. The Sadr-i-Azem therefore deputed one of his Agents to the Indri territory to make enquiry about the statements made by the complainants in this case against their Mullicks. This course will probably settle this dispute. Khodai Nazar Khan presented a list of presents amounting to Rupees 24,000 to the Ameer, and observed that he had received these presents from the people of Ghuznee since his appointment to the Governorship of that country; that all he possessed was due to the Ameer's favour, and that it remains with His Highness to let him retain possession of it or to confiscate it.

An servant of Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Furrah, waited on the Ameer to congratulate him on the nomination of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan as his heir-apparent, and stated that the Sirdar had notified this selection by a fete and salute of guns.

No information has been lately received in Durbar about the state of affairs in Herat, nor has the Ameer received any letter from Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, congratulating him on the selection of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan as his heir-apparent.

No authentic information has also been received from any person in Herat in this matter, but it is rumoured that since the receipt of information of this nomination, Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has entertained rebellious designs.

News from the 2nd to the 5th January 1874, inclusive.

Futteh Khan, Governor of Candahar, left for Candahar. The Sadr-i-Azem directed him to prepare his accounts and to expect his being called to Cabul on New Year's day. As during his sojourn at Cabul his brother was acting for him at Candahar, but was not entrusted with full authority, the Superintendence in that province has experienced great trouble on account of their not having received their allowance.

The Ameer has directed the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the necessity of collecting recruits in the Kohistan territory, Kohistan hills, and other countries in the neighbourhood of Cabul for new infantry regiments. He observed that recruits have been taken from the neighbouring villages, but the Cabul city has not yet been called upon to give any recruits, and that should His Highness give orders, he will call on that city also for them. The Ameer remarked that at present recruits should be taken from the neighbouring territories, that in spring it will be advisable to take recruits from the Cabul city, but none of them should be artizans, in order that this enlistment may not cause annoyance among the people.

News from the 9th to the 12th January 1874, inclusive.

The Ameer after reproaching Mirza Abdool Hadi Khan for having made disputes with the Governor of Budukshan, Faizoolla Khan, ordered him to go to Turkestan, to direct his master Naib Mahomed Alum Khan to reconcile and re-assure his subjects, to prepare the accounts of his territory, to endeavour to make discoveries of mines of metals, and to come to Cabul on New Year's day to pay compliments to His Highness and also bring his accounts, as well as the Meers of his territory to congratulate His Highness on the Selection of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan as his heir-apparent.

In consequence of his allowance being reduced, Sirdar Mahomed Ali Khan Son of the late Sirdar Peer Mahomed Khan, Peshawuree, a son-in-law of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan has obtained permission from the Ameer to go to Jellalabad, but he intends to go with Sirdar Mahomed Sarwar Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, Peshawuree, to Cashmere, in search of some employment, when the latter arrived at Lughmann in company with Sirdar Zakaria Khan. Sirdar Mahomed Sarwar Khan has obtained the Ameer's permisson to go to Lughmann.

News from the 13th to the 15th January 1874, inclusive.

In reply to the letter forwarded by the Ameer to the Akhoond of Swat announcing the nomination of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan as his heir-apparent, the Akhoond has written to His Highness that in future he will pray for the Sirdar as well as His Highness.

Moolla Lal Mahomed, a messenger of the Akhoond of Swat, represented to the Ameer that in consequence of Hajee Sahib of Bajour having waited on His Highness in the last spring, and on account of his being shown honour and kindness, the Chiefs and other people of the Bajour territory gave out that His Highness desired to bring that country under his own authority, that the Chiefs of Bajour felt great anxiety until the Hajee Sahib returned to Bajour and the letters went to the people of that country from Cabul that this rumour was false, and the troops despatched from Cabul remained at Jellalabad.

The Ameer has given orders that the military officers at Cabul should not go on furlough (this year) to their homes; that they should continue their studies in drilling &c., and that so long as they do not pass their examination half of their salaries should be kept in deposit.

The military officers petitioned that if they be allowed furlough, they would pass the examination on their return from their homes, and that they should receive their full salaries to enable them to prepare for this examination. The Ameer then remarked that any officer who intended to visit his home could take furlough, but no pay would be given to him until he passed the prescribed examination, and that those who will remain at Cabul will receive half pay every month, the other half being kept in deposit pending their passing examination.

News from the 30th January to the 2nd February 1874, inclusive.

Yesterday, a murrasila about the nomination of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan as the Ameer's heir-apparent to address of the Persian Government has been sent to Seistan by hand of Mahomed Hussun Khan, a prahibhidmut of the Ameer. A letter has also been sent by Ursulla Khan, Ghilzai Chief. Wazir-i-Dawai Kharja, to the address of the Sumsam-ool, Mooly, Governor of Seistan, to make his own arrangements for the safe transmission of this murrasila to Teheran.

This year snow fell much more than the past years in the neighbouring countries of Cabul. A dak from Candahar arrived lately in twenty-one days at Cabul, or three times more than the usual time. In some places on account of the great fall of the snow some travellers have been lost.

News from the 3rd to the 5th February 1874, inclusive.

It is reported that Naib Mahomed Alum Khan has issued orders to all the Meers of Turkestan to make arrangements for the collection of presents for the Ameer as he intends to go to Cabul on New Year's Day to congratulate His Highness on the nomination of Sirdar Abdoolla Jan as his heir-apparent.

The payment of salaries to the officers of the army at Cabul was ordered to be held in abeyance, pending their passing examination in drilling, &c., but many officers have now received their pay at the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

It is given out that a sepoy of an infantary regiment at Candahar oppressed a shop-keeper, that the brother of the Governor, Futteh Khan, imprisoned the sepoy, but that at the instigation of General Sufdur Ali Khan the other sepoys went and forcibly obtained his release.

This year snow fell much more than the past years on the Jellalabad road; it is about one yard deep as far as Jugdaluk, and several travellers have died on account of the severity of the cold.

ON THE ROAD TO COOMASSIE.

(*Times*, Feb. 4.)

WE have been favoured with the following notes from officers of the force now marching on Coomassie. It will be observed that they all dwell on the breakdown of the transport. One officer writes:—

"On the morning of the 27th of December, 1873, the advance of the Ashantee Expedition may be said to have commenced. At 2·30 that morning Sir Garnet Wolseley proceeded up country with 250 blue-jackets and Marines, forming, as it were, the advanced guard of the expedition against Coomassie. This preference was given to these afloat, in consequence of the active part they had taken in the Ashantee War. The Himalaya, Tamar, and Sarmatian were lying off at anchor, the troops on board simply waiting for the order to disembark. The order was, however, to be deferred till the 1st of January, as, we presume, the great leader of the Red River Expedition wished to commence the year well. The necessary magazines, &c., having been formed at Dunquah at Mansu, the wished for order at last reached Cape Coast, and at 2·30 a. m. the headquarters and left half battalion of the Rifle Brigade, 2d battalion, under the command of Colonel Warren, disembarked, and marched up country to Inquabim, about seven miles from Cape Coast. Everything appeared to favour the advance—full moon in the early morn and no surf—a thing which is of very rare occurrence on the Gold Coast. On the morning of the 2d, at the same hour, the other half battalion of the Rifle Brigade disembarked and proceeded up country. The advance was thus to be made by successive half battalions to the front, each stage being vacated by the one wing of a regiment as the other marched up. This no doubt was necessary on account of the total absence of roads in the Fantee country, so much so that the lines of operations had to be confined to one bush road or path, which has been cleared and widened under the superintendence of Lieut. Gordon, 98th Regiment, to the extent of 120 feet. For this service and his untiring exertion in every way we are glad to find that this officer has been promoted to a Captaincy in the 84th Regiment. Great difficulty was experienced to obtain the necessary number of carriers for the Rifle Brigade, although no one can but admire the zeal of Commissary O'Connor, who from his experience of the Coast had been selected for this particular service. This regiment had after it over 600 carriers. This number may appear large, but it was absolutely necessary. The hammocks (about 30 in number) which followed each regiment required 240 carriers, in addition to the number required for the men's and officers' field kits. On the morning of the 3d, inst., the head-quarters and one wing of the 42d (Black Watch), under Colonel M'Leod, C.B., landed from the hired transport Sarmatian, and marched up, the right half battalion landing at the same hour on the morning of the 4th.

"At last came the left half battalion of the 23rd Fusiliers, which landed on the morning of the 5th at 2·30 a. m., and marched to the front, with drum and fife band playing and goat at the head of the regiment. We are sorry to say this half battalion only marched as far as Accrofol, there to remain in consequence of the many and frequent desertions by tribes of carriers to the front.

"Ought England to take up the cause or act in defence of such men as the Fantees, who were tried in the field as men with some spark of courage, but that having been a failure, as a *dernier ressort* were made use of as carriers? What is the result? They are now deserting from Sir Garnet Wolseley by tribes, and the gallant General sees that no reliance can be placed on them.

"The Expedition was almost at a standstill for want of sufficient bearers, and one may say hung in a balance, when Sir Garnet appealed for assistance to the soldiers of the 1st and 2nd West India Regiments. It is naturally a delicate matter for a man in the position of a General Officer or Commander-in-Chief to make such an appeal; but with due credit to those to whom the appeal was made one must say the answer was a willing and ready one.

"The 2nd West India Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Webber, was then ordered to Prahsue to do the duty of carriers or guard to such as were there; and Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, with the 1st West India Regiment, was ordered to take up the lines vacated by the 2nd West India Regiment at Mansu. On the morning of the 6th the 1st West India Regiment proceeded up country. We only trust that the efforts of those two regiments may meet in every way the requirements of the Major-General. Emissaries have already been to Sir Garnet with, we presume, terms of peace, but without any satisfactory results. Reconnaisances have been made on the other side of the Prah to an extent of 16 miles, but an Ashantee was not seen. So reports from up country say.

"Captain Glover, we understand, is advancing against the left flank of the Ashantees, while Captains Dalrymple and Moore, who have been sent off to the Wassaw country as special agents, are to raise a native levy there and proceed against the right flank of the Ashantees. Thus the army under Sir Garnet will form the main body. We believe the concentration of these different bodies is to be concluded by the 15th inst., when the actual advance on the enemy's capital will commence, we may also say the first step taken in his country.

"We can only say to the little army 'God speed.'

"The undermentioned are the different halting-places or stages to Prahsue, where the head-quarters of the army are:—

"Military Mail daily after the 24th of December, 1873, from Cape Coast Castle to Prahsue.—From Cape Coast Castle, 4 p. m.; from Inquabim, 5-45 p.m.; from Accrofol, 7-30 p. m.; from Dunquah, 9-30 p. m.; from Yancoomassie, 11 p. m.; from Wonkorsu, 1-45 a. m.; from Mansu, 2 a. m.; from Accrofoomu, 3-45 a. m.; from Subah 5 a. m.; from Faisoowah, 7 a. m.; from Ahcumfoodie, 10 a. m.; from Baraco, 11-30 a. m.; arrival at Prahsue, 1-30 p. m. From Prahsue to Cape Coast Castle.—From Prahsue, 5 p. m.; from Barraco, 7 p. m.; from Acumfoodie, 8-30 p. m.; from Yancoomassie, Assin, 10-15 p.m.; from Faisoowah, 11-30 p. m.; from Sutah, 1-30 a.m.; from Accrofoomu, 2-45 a. m.; from Mansu, 4-30 a. m.; from Wonkorsu, 5-45 a. m.; from Yancoomassie, 7-30 a. m.; from Dunquah, 9 a. m.; from Accrofol, 11 a. m.; from Inquabim, 12-45 a. m.; arrival at Cape Coast Castle, 2-30 p. m.

"Telegraphic communiostion is being very rapidly laid down by Lieutenant Jekyl, R.E., who has sole charge of this very important feature in the campaign. The wires have been already laid as far as Mansu—a distance of 43 miles from Cape Coast, and about half-way to the Prah."

The following extracts are from a private letter received yesterday morning from a naval officer:—

"PRAHSUE, Jan. 4.

"The soldiers are nearly all on their way to the front by this time. Edward's brigade is the first. We shall see him on the 7th or 8th if we have not gone on. Sir Garnet has been so struck by the utility and handiness of the sailors that he has applied for 280 men to lead the way that 280 is our naval brigade. . . It will be so delightful to be on the march again and actually in the enemy country. Some Ambassadors have arrived from the King of the Ashantees to ask what we want to molest them for, as they have left the country and have no ill-feeling towards the English. Sir Garnet says that he will treat with them at Coomassie. They have been shown a mitrailleuse frog, and are to cross the Prah on the bridge we are building. I daresay they will come across soon. European troops on the road when they return to Coomassie. I have written this ready to send if we are sent on in a hurry. . . .

"JANUARY 8.

". . . We have had rather a disappointment in the last few days; the scoundrels we are fighting for, who number some 70,000, we have had to trust to as carriers and workmen, and about 5,000 have been so employed and have been well paid. These wretches having in their possession more money than they ever saw before, and finding that their country is cleared of Ashantees, are now deserting *en masse*, so that we are brought to a standstill, which I trust will not last. We can afford a delay of a month, but not more. There must be thousands of these miserable creatures somewhere, so they may be got hold of; 4,000 are required for the transport on the other side of the Prah, and I believe the general advance is not to commence until they have sufficient food for the army collected in this place for the whole of the time that they will be across the Prah. We have crossed the Prah and marched three miles on the road to Coomassie, fully accoutred; here we were passed by the Ashantee Ambassador, who was returning to his King; one of his suite committed suicide after seeing the mitrailleuse fired. In consequence of the want of provisions, or rather of carriers, all the troops have been halted on the road at the different stations, and the unfortunate 23d Regiment has been ordered to embark again; so we are still the only white troops at the front, and the other day had the honour of being the only white troops that had ever crossed the Prah into the Ashantee country. Russell's regiment of natives is now ten miles on ahead, and has just come across the enemy's scouts. This delay is a terrible nuisance, but our men are in capital order and spirits, and I hope will remain so. If we can only lead the way all along it will be grand. You will have heard of the landing of my detachment by the time I get your next letter. Fancy all this time on shore, and not an angry word or the sight of an enemy! But I am so thankful to be away from the ship; it must be most miserable work rolling off Cape Coast Castle with nothing to do. . . Thank goodness time passes very quickly out here. Up with the sun and to bed at 9; working in the cool hours and keeping under cover between 10 and 3; a glorious swim in the Prah every morning, and plenty of company; no mosquitoes or very great heat, cold nights, and comfortable quarters—what more can a man require?. . ."

Another private letter to a relative in England contains the following:—

"PRAHSUE, JAN. 6, 1874.

"Prahsue is not a bad place for a short halting-place; the river is just in front of my tent, and I get a bathe morning and evening. When we are to proceed to Comassie seems to hinge entirely on the transport service; it has utterly broken down for the present, 600 men having deserted in the last few days, and to meet the emergency our men are employed carrying loads; they brought in here the first reserve of ammunition themselves, and this morning have gone 15 miles back to bring food supplies. The 1st West are similarly employed from Cape Coast, and Wood's and Russell's regiments and the Kroomen of the Naval Brigade. These fellows that won't work for us (the Fantees) are the same whose battles we have come to fight, and whose heads would before this have been taken off by the Ashantees but for us. The 42d are half-on the way up for want of carriage, and the 23rd Regiment has been ordered not to disembark for the same reason. I do not know at this moment what will be the upshot of it all, but I hope not failure. We ought, if we can follow the programme, to be at Coomassie easily by the end of the month. The bridge over the river was completed yesterday, and I walked across in the evening and returned to camp and my dinner. The fires at night are very pretty, illuminating the forest as they do, and of course there is a great deal of material to burn, as we are clearing brushwood and felling trees all day. A few days ago some Ashantee Ambassadors arrived, and we are keeping them here to see troops marched in, before letting them return. The Gatling gun was fired yesterday morning for their edification, and though they showed no great surprise, one of them the scamp had evidently been too much for, for on returning to the quarters assigned to them he blew out his brains with his own gun. The letter they brought from the King stated the return of his army, and that his General attributed the several losses it had sustained to sickness. He was surprised the English should have taken the field against him, but Amanquatia (who must have been telling lies wholesale) told them that he had only engaged the White man once at Faisowal, between this and Mansu, and there he had beaten him and taken some of his baggage. The letter is addressed to Colonel Harley, and one accompanied it from the lady missionary to another lady—in fact, King Coffee is a wily savage, and, now that we are in his territory, pretends not to know what we are here for, or what insult he has given us.

"Russell's regiment has crossed the river, and Lord Gifford, a sharp young fellow, who is put in charge of the scouts, is a good many miles in advance; they met Ashantees this morning, I hear, and bagged one of them. Our object should now be to push on and hold the Adansie hills.

Some interesting extracts from a letter received by our Portsmouth Correspondent from another officer serving with the Naval Brigade *en route* for Coomassie tells the same tale:—

"The Camp, Royal Naval Brigade, on the banks of the Prah, Jan. 8, 1874.

"My dear L.,—Here we are, many of your old friends of Devastation's days, up in the midst of an African jungle.

"The Brigade, mustering 23 officers, 183 seamen, 70 Marines, and 320 Kroomen and native coal carriers, under the command of Captain William H. Blake, R.N., with Lieutenant Noel, of the Active, as Brigade-major, Captain Crosbie in command of Royal Marines, and Staff Surgeon H. Fegan, of the Active, in medical charge, landed on the 27th of December, and after eight days' marching over the 76 miles distance arrived at our present camp on the Prah's banks. What is greatly to the credit of the Brigade and the honour of the naval service is the fact that every man marched into camp with his rifle and accoutrements, and every carrier also with his load. This very satisfactory completion of the Brigade's first eight days' march towards Comassie has excited the admiration of every one, the average loss sustained by the military in such a march having been as much as 9 per cent., arising from men falling out from fatigue or footsore. To obtain this excellent result, even with our hardy seamen and Marines, great anxiety and careful watching over the men's health and comfort had to be given by Dr. Fegan and his two colleagues. It was as imperative also that they should give equal watchfulness and care to the Kroomen and native carriers, whose services are of vital importance to the success of the Expeditionary Force in its march upon Coomassie. We look upon our Brigade as a 'self-supporting' force. Our Kroomen carry everything for us, and the natives carry cots for any sick. The expedient has been adopted, upon the suggestion. I belive, of Dr. Fegan, of relieving the Europeans of as much weight to carry as was possible, and by this arrangement the cots have been regarded as extra weight-carrying. The result has been that there has not been occasion to carry a single man during the whole of the eight days' march, and at the present time, after six days in camp, the entire sick list is composed of only one officer and three men, all of whom, however, will join in the onward march to Coomassie.

"Our men are now employed in clearing the bush at the '*tête du point*' of the Prah, and in three or four days the Brigade will be once more on its way in advance for Coomassie, where we hope to arrive by the end of the month. It is the opinion of many that there will be no fighting. No objection would be taken by any one to a little sport of that kind, but really the climate of the country is almost enough for the stranger to have to contend with.

"Reverting to the important advantages to be gained by looking after the comforts and health of Kroomen and native carriers, I may mention that the 23d Regiment had to be re-embarked, no carriers being available to carry their stores, and the 42d, with the Rifle Brigade, have had to halt on their here from the same cause, their carriers having broken down. This carrying business is a most serious matter, and alarmingly so for the purely military part of the Expedition. The Naval Brigade has the power to go on and work a kind of 'tide and tide,' march for two days, and then send its Kroomen back for more stores. In this way the Brigade, as a self-supporting force, can always march onwards, while the progress of the military force under Sir Garnet Wolseley will have to depend principally upon a class of natives who are too lazy to work and too cowardly to fight. The Kroomen and the natives attached to our Brigade have, I must say, been treated with the same care and attention that has been given to our blue jackets and Marines, but in marching along such vile roads as they have done, with heavy loads of 50lb. weight upon their heads, you can easily imagine that the number of complaints of sore feet has not been small.

"The climate up here is most decidedly better than at Cape Coast Castle. The thermometer marks from 82 deg. to 86 deg. in the daytime, and during the night, at times, it falls to 52 deg. The scenery all through from the Coast has been most beautiful. The river Prah here varies in breadth from 120ft. to 300ft., the water is very muddy, but very good after being filtered. The banks are in parts vertical, at others sloping. Lofty trees of every shade of green, with a rich undergrowth of bamboo, banana, &c., in great abundance, give shade and beauty to the scene. Our camp is within 30ft. of the river's banks. Everything is in such excellent order that any stranger coming unexpectedly upon us might reasonably arrive at the conclusion that the Naval Brigade had been encamped here for some weeks instead of only a few days. I have omitted to mention in the proper place in this hurriedly written letter that our Kroomen, after their long and fatiguing march to this place, marched back again to a station to bring up army stores. Was not this good?

"The most cordial feelings exist between the Commodore and Sir Garnet Wolseley, and both are working together most harmoniously and energetically to ensure the success of the expedition and a speedy end to the war.

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